

TO PENITENTIARY FOR SAFE-KEEPING

The Convicted and Unconvicted Sent to State Prison Pending Supreme Court Decision.

FREED ON PLEA OF INSANITY

The Three Companies Guarding the Jail Leave for the State Camp.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., August 11.—George Hall, the Montgomery county man sentenced to fifteen years in prison for leading the lynch mob, was removed to the penitentiary to-night for safe-keeping pending a decision from the Supreme Court, to which his case has been appealed.

G. H. Gentle, one of the lynch mob who has not yet been tried, was likewise carried to the State prison at Raleigh for safe-keeping.

Bud Bulbough was released, there being no bill against him.

F. M. Cross was released on bond as insane. Cross was arranged for trial before Judge Long to-day under the charge of forcible trespassing and conspiracy with the mob.

Spring a Surprise.

Attorneys for the defense sprung a surprise by introducing as witnesses Dr. W. W. McKenzie and Dr. H. T. Trantham, who testified that the defendant is a man of a very low order of intelligence and was insane on the night of August 4th, when he joined the mob.

The case was given the jury and a verdict given in accordance with the testimony which defeated the charge of forcible trespassing.

Cross is yet to be tried for conspiracy, but was released under a bond of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

The removal of Hall and Gentle to the penitentiary clears Rowan jail of lynch mob to-night, and everybody feels relieved that the militia has gone.

The week opening with the trial of the six negroes charged with murdering the Lyster family, followed by a triple lynching and a tragic termination of the trial, has been a trying one. All the county officers, as well as Judge Long and Solicitor Hammer, have been on duty day and night, and the great strain has told on them.

McLendon May Recover.

Engineer J. C. McLendon, of Spencer, who was seriously shot in the mouth while attempting to break in the jail Monday night, is yet alive, and may recover.

He is being cared for at a hospital here. The other men wounded at the same time are recovering.

The Irrell Blues, of Stateville, who have been doing military duty around the county jail here since Tuesday of this week, left to-night for Stateville, preparatory to going to the State encampment at Morehead city to-morrow.

The Rowan Rifles, also going around to-day at the jail, will be broken up to-day and left to-night for the State encampment, fifty men strong. The artillery, from Charlotte, with two Gatling guns and other implements, was also discharged. The three negroes, George Irvin, Henry Campbell and Della Phillips, charged with the murder of the Lyster family, are still in jail at Charlotte, where they were taken by Sheriff Julian Tuesday to prevent lynching.

A SEND-OFF.

Joe Adams Banqueted and Presented With a Memento.

The friends of Mr. Joe Adams, for several years treasurer of the Blount Theater in this city, but who has been promoted to a similar position with the Blount Company in Atlanta, gave him a little banquet at the Idlewood Inn last night.

About a dozen friends of the popular young treasurer gathered around the table, and in witty speeches expressed their regret in seeing Adams leave, but all wished him success.

Mr. Harry Tucker, "The Man About Town" Editor of the "Dump Blade," was the toastmaster. Colonel Buford, manager of the park, after many speeches had been made and Mr. Adams had been bid good-bye by his friends, Colonel Buford took the floor and with a few well chosen words presented Mr. Adams with a handsome silver pin, which was presented by the Wells-McKee interests in Richmond.

Adams responded feelingly, thanking his friends for the reception and for the handsome present.

Among the friends of Mr. Adams who gathered around the table were Colonel Buford, Harry Tucker, Dr. Winfield, Louis Myers, Mortie Semon, manager of the Blount Theater, Birmingham; Mr. Rubenstein, Mr. Harfoot, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. Niven, The Kellerns and Tommy Atkins.

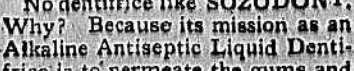
Took Twelve Stitches.

James Lowmyer, a young colored man, while standing in the door of a saloon at Pulliam and Leigh streets last night, was struck in the head with a broken bottle by another negro named Ophay Johnson. It cut a gash in Lowmyer's head just over the left temple six inches long. The man bled profusely, but Dr. Huggins, of the ambulance, sewed the wound with twelve stitches, and managed to stop the bleeding. Lowmyer was taken to the hospital, where a warrant for the arrest of Johnson.

Instructed for Duncan.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)
PENNINGTON, VA., August 11.—At a mass-meeting of the Democrats of Lee county, held at Jonesville to-day, delegates were elected to the convention to be held at Bristol to nominate candidates for Congress in the Ninth. The mass-meeting instructed their delegates for Judge Charles L. Duncan of this place. Lee county is hopeful even against a large majority.

Christian Science Father.—Yes, don't make a noise, my dear; I'm giving him absent treatment.—Life.



No dettifice like SOZODONT. Why? Because its mission as an Alkaline Antiseptic Liquid Dettifice is to permeate the gums and mouth and penetrate the minutest crevices of the teeth, neutralizing and removing mouth acids, antisepticizing and cleansing the entire tooth structure.

Its fragrance is delicious and lasting.

ROOSEVELT OR BRYAN?

(By SAVOYARD.)

It is not true, as one frequently hears, that presidential elections are always determined in favor of the party which prevails in the congressional elections held two years before. That may be the rule, but the exceptions are numerous, and some of them notable. The further back than the thirty-fourth Congress, the more numerous are the exceptions. A Republican plurality and a Republican Speaker; yet two years later James Buchanan, a Democrat, was elected President of the United States. When Lincoln was first elected President, the Speaker of the then existing Congress was a Republican, though John Sherman would have been the Speaker if he had not signed the "Helper Book."

Whether the forty-fourth Congress was an exception depends on your politics. If you are a Republican, you will say it was an exception, for that Congress, chosen in 1874, was overwhelmingly Democratic, though R. B. Hayes was inaugurated President in 1877; but if you are a Democrat you will hold that the congressional election of 1874 foreshadowed the result of the presidential election of 1876, when Mr. Tilden got the majority and Mr. Hayes got the office.

Certainly the forty-sixth Congress was an exception. Chosen in 1878, it had a Democratic majority, and Samuel J. Randall was its Speaker, yet Garfield was elected President in 1880. There was a reason for that, however—Democracy's stupidity. That party attempted to make the wrong they said was done Mr. Tilden the issue, though they condoned it by refusing to make Mr. Tilden the candidate, as if you could have the issue without the man. "Why didn't you renounce him, then?" was hurled at every Democratic apologist who undertook to denounce "the theft" of the presidency.

In 1880 the Democrats elected a majority of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker, but in 1883 Harrison was elected President. Since that time the presidential elections have all been foreboded by the congressional elections held two years earlier. When Cleveland was elected in 1892 Cripp was Speaker. When McKinley was elected in 1896, Reed was Speaker. When McKinley was re-elected in 1900, Henderson was Speaker. When Roosevelt was elected in 1904, Cannon was Speaker.

And it is very probable that the President chosen in 1908 will be of the same politics as the Speaker of the Sixtieth Congress. But there are enough exceptions to the rule to make the thing uncertain, and, as in baseball, the element of chance helps to make politics fascinating. As a rule, issues have overshadowed men in American politics. The personalities of Clay and Jackson did not wholly obscure the issues between their respective parties. On the other hand, there was little in the Republican National Convention of 1880 but the personalities of Grant and Blaine, one handicapped by the unpopularity of the third term and the other loaded down with the "Missouri letters."

In 1884 the repeal of what is misnamed the "Missouri Compromise," was really the "Missouri Restriction," was the issue with Know-nothingism a big side-show. The North went anti-slavery, anti-Catholic, anti-foreigner, and the thirty-fourth Congress was more Republican than anything else. But in 1888 the Democrats put that repeal in their platform and called it "popular sovereignty," and carried the country on it.

Later, the South waded knee-deep in perdition upon a punctilio. Toombs and Benjamin both knew that Almighty God had given Kansas a soil and a climate that made African slavery impossible. What they were contending for was the right under the Constitution to plant slavery there. A man has a right to plant an orange grove in the track of a blizzard out in the Dakotas—slavery in Kansas was the same thing, the same impossible thing, but it made the war of 1861-65. Slavery in Kansas was the issue of the campaign of 1888, and the North again went anti-slavery.

In 1874 the issue was carpet-bagging at the South and administration corruption at Washington. The whiskey-ring frauds, Sanborn contracts, "general average" in the custom-houses, contributed as much to the Democratic victories of that year as the negro rule down South. In the Republican National Convention of 1886 it was Blaine against the field.

1886 it was Blaine against the field. Burton Conking, Bristow, Hayes and the rest of them. If the gas had not been turned off, Blaine's personality and Bob Ingersoll's declamation would have swept the field.

After the inauguration of Hayes the Southern question began to give way to economic problems—finance and taxation. If there had been no dispute about the succession whether Hayes or Tilden was really elected, the tariff would have been as prominent an issue as it became in 1890, and silver would have had its day in politics long before 1896. The real issue in 1884 was whether the Republican party had the presidency long enough.

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Then came that Cuban business, and the country got into hysteria over that. War came, and it was made by the yellow journals. It had momentous consequences, though in the field it was but a skirmish. From a republic the nation was transformed into an empire. The Democratic party was opposed to that, and had the treaty beaten when Mr. Bryan rode post haste to Washington and jammed the treaty through the Senate. From that day we have been a free people, governing subject peoples on other side of the world. Mr. Bryan made it the issue of 1900, opposing the idea which he had vitalized by advocating the treaty, and loaded himself down with the discredited and defeated dogma of 1896. Of course, there could be but one result to such a campaign as that—Mr. Bryan was again defeated, and he was out in 1900 than he had been in 1896—got fewer votes, while his competitor got more than four years before.

About this time another character loomed up, a man of intense personality, and like Jackson, he succeeded in winning devoted friends and implacable enemies. He was a man of the people, for he is nothing but the man of the people. He is the greatest statesman of his epoch or the rankest charlatan. His friends believe he is the greatest statesman of his epoch, his enemies believe he is the rankest charlatan.

To the Teachers of Virginia:

There is another move on the part of The Times-Dispatch in behalf of higher education in Virginia. This time it is to help the teacher, and without cost. The Times-Dispatch is organizing a Teachers' Information Bureau. The idea is to obtain information about the qualification of Virginia's teachers so that intelligent knowledge may be gained by families wishing tutors, county school boards, as well as colleges and universities. Please understand that this is not intended as a Teachers' Agency. It is purely an Information Bureau, and it will serve you WITHOUT PRICE or WITHOUT COST. It is our desire to place in proper contact the teacher of a particular qualification with the school board, college or private individual who wishes a teacher of this classification. In other words, The Times-Dispatch wants to be of service to you. If you are interested, clip out and fill the blank printed below, and mail it to The Times-Dispatch Teachers' Information Bureau. It may be the means of increasing your salary, and of widely increasing your influence.

The Times-Dispatch Teachers' Information Blank

The Times-Dispatch,
Richmond, Virginia.

The following questions regarding my qualifications as a teacher are correctly answered:

Name and address? (Permanent Home.)

Male or female? Age? Graduate, what school?

What degree taken? Diplomas in what branches?

If public school desired, what grade certificate do you hold, and from what county?

Qualification to teach what branches, and how far in each?

Any specialty?

Taught in what schools, and how long in each?

Salary (with or without board) and duties of last position?

Salary (with or without board) desired, and for what duties?

Was last position vacated from choice? If not, why?

Religious denomination? Full references?

General information:

Signed Present address

Dated

Present address

Present address

Present address

Present address

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INDIGNANT, SAY STORY IS FALSE

The Officers Denounce As Libel Statement That the Troops Used Ball Cartridges.

INVESTIGATION BEING MADE

General Bubbs Brands Publication and Demands Dismissal of the Writer.

(By Associated Press.)
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 11.—The seventeenth regular infantry private who was wounded in yesterday's sham battle at Chickamauga Park encampment, was not dangerously hurt.

He was hit by one of the many bullets fired instead of blank cartridges at the first Georgia regiment was opposing the regulars. Investigation was made, but nothing definite has been given out.

The Third Tennessee and a South Carolina regiment to-day took the places of the Georgia and South Carolina commands, who after being in camp all week, left to-day for home.

Officers Indignant.

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 11.—A correspondent to the State from a staff correspondent at Chickamauga says:

"General John W. Bubbs, United States Army, commanding officer of Camp Chickamauga, and the officers on duty here are highly indignant to-day over a sensational article which appeared in one of the Chattanooga papers this morning. The article declares that some of the men in the First Georgia Regiment fired ball cartridges in the battle between the Brown and Blue forces Friday morning."

That a private of the Seventeenth Infantry was shot through the arm, and that two companies of the First Georgia were sent from the field.

When seen to-day General Bubbs denied the truth of the story, and denied the article as a libel on the army and upon the regiments which had left camp. He has written a letter to the Chattanooga paper denouncing the publication, branding it as absolutely false, demanding a correction and the dismissal of the writer.

The sensational article was also sent to the Savannah papers, where the headquarters of the First Georgia are located, and a telegram was received at headquarters.

At St. Mark's To-Day.
In St. Mark's Church this morning at 11 o'clock the rector, Rev. Thomas Darst, will preach a special sermon to the members of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend this service.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. P. H. Miller.
Mrs. P. H. Miller died at her residence, No. 102 North Seventh Street, last night at 11:30 o'clock. The funeral notice will be announced later.

Mrs. Geo. W. Bain.
WATERVILLE, VA., August 11.—Mrs. Ella Hamilton Bain, the beloved wife of George W. Bain, was buried August 10th at her home here after a brief illness. Besides her husband she is survived by her mother and two daughters.

In Memoriam.
In memory of my darling mother, HONORA DONOHUE, who entered into eternal rest one year ago. Peace to her soul.

Earth has lost its look of gladness, Heaven seems to us more bright, Since the spirit of our dear mother Took her happy, homeward flight. Lord, give us strength our loss to bear, And lead us in the heavenly way; For may we meet our mother then In rooms of everlasting day. Her devoted daughter, KATE.

DEATHS.

JONES—ALICE BEVERLY, daughter of Carroll H. and Virginia Allen Jones, youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, died in Louisa county, Va., on Thursday, August 9th. Interment in Louisa.

MEISTER—Died, August 11, 1906, at 3 P. M. BRUNO MEISTER, aged thirty-eight years. The funeral will take place THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 8 o'clock from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hugo Geisler, 284 North Seventh Street. Interment Oakwood Cemetery.

MILLER—Died, Mrs. P. H. MILLER, her residence, 102 North Seventh Street, last night at 11:30 o'clock. Funeral notice will be announced later.

PATTON—Died, Saturday night at Ashland, FANNY KEAN PATTON, youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Lindsey Patton and granddaughter of Judge W. J. Leake, born at Kyoto, Japan. The funeral services THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock at Woodland Cemetery to be conducted by the Rev. Robert T. Patton, Pittsburg, and the Rev. E. H. Dickerson.

PATTON—Died, at Ashland, yesterday at 3 P. M., FANNIE LEAKE PATTON, daughter of the late Judge W. J. Leake and granddaughter of Judge W. J. Leake. The funeral notice later.

SCOTT—Died, at his residence, 211 North Seventh Street, at 4:30 P. M. August 10th, of apoplexy, BEVERLY SEYMOUR SCOTT. He was the son of John Arden and Elizabeth Scott, and was born at Maylene, Prince Edward county, Va., in 1844. A student of Hampden-Sydney College at the outbreak of the war, he joined the Confederate Army and served in General Wise's Brigade throughout the war, being wounded at Petersburg. In 1867 he married Elizabeth S. Wells, daughter of Colonel Ben T. Wells, president of William and Mary College, and had resided in and near Williamsburg since. He is survived by his wife and three children—Richard Ewell Scott, of the Philippine Islands; Ben, a student of the University of Virginia; and Elizabeth, who is married to Mr. J. W. Scott.

The services will be at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, at 3:30 P. M. GUNDA, active pall-bearers: T. G. Peasley, D. A. Powers, Dr. Blum Spencer, Spencer Lane, H. D. Bird, Charles Honorary, Dr. E. G. Booth, Dr. J. D. Turner, Dr. Phil Southall, J. B. C. Spencer, John Hensley, Dr. H. C. Brown, Henry T. Armstrong, Edward Pettit, Sr., L. W. Lane, Sr., E. T. Lamb, of Norfolk, and M. M. Scott.

W. S. Baccot.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., August 11.—William S. Baccot, aged eighteen years, of Baton Rouge, La., died at the White-House Sanatorium here last night following an operation for appendicitis performed several days ago. He was prominently connected, being a nephew of Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Saunders, of Baton Rouge. The remains were taken to Baton Rouge for interment.

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